them a project for the creation of a new military office—an office hitherto unknown in the constitution, viz: Inspector General and Gommander-inchief of the army and militia of Venezucla, with such plenary powers over these important branches as to be beyond even the power of the President. Quintero stated beddly and roundly that General Monagas approved of the project, and would sign such a bill, and finally nominated figure and the person that english to be placed in this office. By this proposition the fate of the Paez party was sealed, they had overshot their mark; it was the tast straw that broke the camel's back. Senor Estamislao Rendon, member from Cumana, knew that Monagas had never authorized Quintero to use his name in this matter, and saw at once the game of the Paezistas, which was to cajole Congress into passing the law, and then once having it passed, they hoped to over awe Monagas into signing it. Thus they would get firmly re-instated. Rendon, however, broke up their plans. "Doctor?" said he, "I'mo ha jugado su portafolio y se to ha predido," that is, you have staked your office on this throw, and you have lost it. Rendon then assured the House that it was a misrepresentation that Monagas wished to pass such a bill. The whole plan was unmasked, and the oligarchs saw that indeed their time was getting short.

Monagas began now to suspect his friends, the Paezistas. This last attempt to supercede him wounded his amour propre, and revealed to him the full measure of their intentions to hoodwink him, and make him a pliable instrument in their hands. He now began to look more closely for himself into the Guzman affair, and to slacken his confidence in his ministers. Time wore on, and somewhere between the 1st and 10th of May, 1847, Gusman's

the Guzman affair, and to slacken his confidence in his ministers. Time wore on, and somewhere between the 1st and 10th of May, 1847, Gusman's sentence of death was brought to him to sign. He steadfastly refused, however, so to do, and commuted his sentence to exile fer life.

The Ministry of the 6th March found their position no longer tenable, the rebuff they had met with in the matter of the Inspector Generalship, and now the commutation of Gusman's sentence, were too clear proofs of their position with Monagas, so they made a virtue of necessity, and resigned.

Thus fell the last Paez administration. Though fallen, in truth, they could scarcely realize it; and,

Thus fell the last Paez administration. Though fallen, in truth, they could scarcely realize it; and, like drowning men catching at straws, they did not give up their hopes yet. Indeed, the pertinacity with which this party clung to the hopes of power is most remarkable. It is known that a bystander sees more of a game than the one actually engaged. In this case the calm looker on was astonished at the frantic determination the fallen party evinced

In this case the calm looker on was astonished at the frantic determination the fallen party evinced to once more get a position, even after it was evident that their fate was sealed, and the popular voice of Venezuela was crying out most loudly against them. Still seventeen years of continual rule, each one of them "under his own fig tree and vinc, with none to make them afraid," had taught them to look on Venezuela as their inheritance, and to thrust them out of power appeared, in their eyes, a species of sacrilege. Rotation in office, though highly necessary to the continued welfare of the republic, is a most unpleasant affair to those immediately concerned.

Guzman's sentence, as before stated, was commuted to exile for life, and on the 14th June he was taken to Laguayra and embarked for Curacoa. Dr. Quintero, and several of the dismissed members, were now left without any political occupation. Pacz had retired to his estate at Maracay. Monagas called, as his minister, Colonel Jose Felex Blanco, the same who had been a candidate of the military party for the chair Monagas then occupied, Dr. Sanavria, and several others of the same school. The liberal or Guzman party plucked up courage, when they saw how Monagas had refused to execute their leader, and in proportion as the oligarch presses (which the retired ministry had established in various parts of the country), went on roundly abusing Monagas, and elected him, so did the liberal presses (which the retired ministry had established in various parts of the country), went on roundly abusing Monagas, and accusing him of betraying the party who had elected him, so did the liberal presses commence to defend and culogise him for having successfully defended the constitution and the country from the encroachments of the late Page party.

Paez party.

Almost all the offices in the country were held by

Almost all the offices in the country were held by oligarels, and these, under the direction of the oligarch presses, raised a most tremendous howl against Monagas; he quickly gave them cause for howling by dismissing them all, and replacing them with military and liberal partisans. This was a serious blow to them, and as once was exclaimed by a famous statesman of the North, they with one accord cried out, "our sufferings is intolerable."

Thus wore on 1847; and in the autumn of that year, General Flores (the same who is now figuring in the Ecasdor.) arrived in Caracas. The specific object of his visit was not very clear. He is a Caraquenian by birth, and his ostensible object was to revisit the place of his birth. He was, at that time, an exile from Ecuador, and had just come from Europe, via Now York. It will be remembered that his expedition against Ecuador had been broken up by the English government. Flores arrived in Caracas, and was well received by his private friends. He went down to Maracay to see General Pacz, on his estate, and there he endeavored to mediate between this latter and Monagas. Paez finally offered, through Flores, to have an interview with Monagas, when they might, perhaps, come to some amicable arrangement. Monagas was personally inclined to grant him this meeting, but was disabled by his cabinet, who represented to him that it could not result in any good, and Monagas yielded to them. Pacz waited for him at Latociuzas, but Monagas finally declined the interview.

Shortly after. Flores left Venezuela, and we have

Terview. Shortly after. Flores left Venezuela, and we have here nothing more to say about him, though a narration of the abstract in the Espaciar up to the present time, would astonish the republican ideas of the United States, and show them how vast have been the intrigues of European powers to obtain a foot-ing in the South American continent. The oligarch party, now finding itself on its last

The oligarch party, now finding itself on its last legs, saw that they must strain every nerve if they wished to regain their lost ground, and in the actual condition of the country they seen became sensible that nothing but a coup detat would avail them, and this they resolved on practising. They went to work quietly and cautiously, and settled in caucus that, at the opening of the next Congress, Monagas must be impeached and deposed, and Pacz placed at the head of affairs, whilst a new election should take place. Of course, Pacs was to have should take place. Of course Pacz was to have plenary powers as Commander in Chief of the army. They calculated on the co-operation throughout the country of the army of displaced office holders, and thus they could quietly and constitutionally, through Congress, perform this wily part. How they fared we shall see.

through Congress, perform this wily part. How they fared we shall see.

In the midst of these plans passed the year 1847, and January, 1848, arrived. The most intense excitement prevailed on both sides. It had been bruted about, and indeed openly declared by the oligarchs that Monagas was to be impeached by Congress. They had busily intrigued with the members, many of whom were of the old Paez party, and confidently counted on an easy victory over Monagas. Monagas, on his side, also saw the dangers that threatened his seat, and the liberal party were on the quivier to parry the thrusts of their astute adversaries. The grounds for impeachment were frivolous, mere charges trumped up: that Monagas had arbitrarily removed from their commands in the militia and army several officers who were his avowed political opponents; that he had, or one occasion, left the city of Caracas for Laguayra without giving

the due notice to the Vice President which the con-stitution required. As the articles of impeachment were never formally proposed, it is impossible to say of what they would have been composed.

We must also mention that during 1847 Monagas had offered to Pacz to send him to Europe in a di-plomatic character, hoping thus, by the absence of Pacz from the country, to calm the great excite-ment. Pacz, however, refused this mission, and ment. Paez, however, refused this mission, and made a tour to the plains of Apure, where he exercised a most tremendous influence among the Stancros, or inhabitants of the plains. This was part of the plan of the Paezistas for securing to themselves an easy victory over Monagas in the coming Congress. After his tour to the plains, Paez asked per mission to go to New Granada. It was accorded him. He did not, however, go, but remained on his estate at Maracay, anxiously awaiting the result of the proposed cong of that, meditated by his party in Congress, for January, 1848.

We thus bring our narrative up to the eve of the assembling of Congress, in January, 1848. The im-

assembling of Congress, in January, 1848. The im-cortance of this part of the story demands that we should dedicate an entire chapter to it! We shall, In it, show the true history of the lamentable sion that took place in Congress, on the 24th January, 1848, and relate all the facts as they occurred. Pace's subsequent open rebellion to the constitutional President, his flight to New Granada, his

Journeys to Jamaica, St. Thomas, and Curacoa, the pronunciamento in his favor in the city of Maracaibo, the siege of that city by his partisans, and the final razing of that siege, and flight of the Paczistas. The return of Pacz to Veneznela, in June, 1849, from Curacoa, his final surrender to the government troops at Valencia, his imprisonment and exile, his journey to St. Thomas and New York, and his recention there.

his reception there.
All these topics require an entire chapter, and we will endcavor to relate them without fear or favor.
VENEZUELA, May, 1852.

TRUST, OF THOMAS DAVIS, IN BOSTON, ON CHARGE OF MURDER -Thomas Davis is on trial in Boston, charged with murdering his sister, Elizabeth Roston, charged with murdering his sister, in Radetu A. Van Wagner, hast winter. It appears from the cestimony that Mrs. Van W. was found with her ibroat cut, and the defence set up is, that she com-mitted suicide. Several physicians were examined, who gave their opinion that the wound was homici-dal and not suicidal.

SINGULAR ELECTRIC PHENOMENON.-When the Singular Electric Phenomenon, and the shower commenced yesterday afternoon, each flash of lightning so acted on the wires of the Fire Alarm. that all the bells throughout the city which are included in the circuit, struck as powerfully as when operated for an alarm. The phenomenon was a singular and beautiful one—Boston Res., 23d inst. THE REBELLION

THE WHIG FACTIONS

AGAINST THE NOMINEE AND PLATFORM

OF THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Developements of Whig Public Opinion.

[From the New York Tribune, (Anti-Stavery organ,) June 22.]
THAT HUNKER PLATFORM. THAT HUNER PLATFORM.

We forget whether it was Horne Tooke or some other English churchman who, being asked if he had ever known any person who really and absolutely believed all the Thirty-nine Articles or Creed of his church, replied that he had never known any one man who also believed them all, but he had known them all to be believed by one person and another. We have heard of instances wherein a devout adherent of a particular sect has been brought up all standing by ocular proof that some doctrine he had denounced as heretical and pernicious was directly affirmed by some article of his church's creed, which he had never heeded, or had unluckily forgetten.

creed, which he had never needed, or had unfuckty forgotten.

Such accidents will happen—there is no use in quarrelling about them. Nor do we complain when so mething is affirmed as a part of the creed of our own sect or party which does not entirely accord with our individual views. No man who has any clear, distinct, sharply defined views of his own, can hope to see them precisely exceptly embedied. clear, distinct, sharply defined views of his own, can hope to see them precisely, exactly embodied and set forth in any creed, summary or formula, which aims to express the common conviction of millions. There must be diversity of sentiment as to details, even where there is substantial accordance as to leading principles. And the lesson which this truth teaches the observing, ingenuous mind is, "Think your own thoughts—act out your own convictions—though this may compel you pointedly to differ in sentiment from those with whom a sense opublic duty must nevertheless constrain you to unite in promoting great public ends deemed important alike by them and you."

But when a creed or formula is set forth, not to affirm and declare the opinions entertained by those in whose behalf it is presented, but to constrain and correct those opinions—net to proclaim what the

correct those opinions—net to proclaim what the party does believe, but to dictate what it shall be-

correct those opinions—not to proclaim what the party does believe, but to dictate what it shall believe—then the case is entirely altered, and silence with regard to the usurpation becomes not a necessary compliance but a flagrant wrong.

Hence our emphatic objection to and protest against a portion of the so-called "Platform of Principles," set forth at the Whig National Convention. They were never intended to be a statement of the grounds whereon the whig party is united and the ends which it unanimously meditates. On the contrary, they were forced upon a portion of the delegates, in full view of the fact that they did not express their convictions—were driven through by the argument of menace and terror—were rammed down by the potent intimation, "Swallow in silence, or we bolt!" Yet, in the face of every entreaty and threat, sixty-six of the delegates, (seventy, as we count,) voted no when the yeas and nays were called on their passage. Here was one-fourth of the convention whom not even the imperiling of the nomination of their beloved candidate and the prospect of breaking up the party could deter from protesting against the gross wrong. The "platform." there nation of their beloved candidate and the prospect of breaking up the party could deter from protesting against the gross wrong. The "platform," therefore, is not that of the entire whig party, as the records of the convention attest, but that of a majority only—a majority which had and could have no claim to bind any who dissent from their declaration. We are of that sort, and there are many more such. Let us endeavor hastily to show why, by a hasty review of the "platform," scanning its various planks in detail, as follows:—

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

hasty review of the "platform," scanning its various planks in detail, as follows:—

Platform of Principles.

The whigs of the United States, in convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self government, and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, proclaim the following as political sentiments and determinations for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:—

1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted power into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied, are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

We have no objection to the views here expressed:

We have no objection to the views here expressed:

We have no objection to the views here expressed; but they are not distinctively whig, nor do we perceive any strong necessity for thus asserting them. The antagonist party has been making a load noise is behalf of State rights for a quarter of a century, and meantime has committed more outrageous violations of those rights than any other party ever did. Surely, if a Scate has any essential rights, the right to choose its own associates should be among them; yet Texas, a foreign nation, was thrust into the Union as a State, with a litter of three or four additional States in prospect, against the most determined resistance and protest of ten of the States then composing the Union—and all this by "the democracy," always so e main strength of

the main strength of "the democracy," always so fierce (in words) for State rights. We object, therefore, to the whige making loud professions of their devotion to State rights, lest we should soon find them overbearing and outraging those rights as recklessly as the Pharisaic democracy.

3. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of our Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all cutangling alliances with fereign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self government and the advantages of free institutions.

we are very glad to hear that struggling freedom, We are very glad to hear that struggling freedom, everywhere, entists the warmest sympathies of the whig party, as we had been led to fear that such was not the fact with regard to a good many of the platform builders at Baltimore, and those they represented. There is hope of a party which (if only in words) sympathies with "struggling freedom everywhere." It can't help doing a deal of good, even though it should not heartily mean to. Nor do we object to what this plank says about "entangling alliances," "foreign ground," and "our mission." All this is pretty good. But we do object to what this plank asys about we do object that this plank dodges the vital, the practical point; and this we proceed to set forth, viz. "Suppose the European despots should openly avow a determination to put down republies and liberty of conscience everywhere, and should thereupon proceed to overwhelm and crush Switzerland, Chile, New Granada, &c., ought we, could we afford to, await our turn t or should we annicipate, and so New Granada, &c., ought we, could we afford to, await our turn ! or should we anticipate, and so avert, the impending blow! Suppose the allied despots should proclaim their resolve to crush what we consider liberty everywhere, should we go on mumbling and manufering about "entanging alliances." "Farewell Address," "teaching by example," and the like inapplicable platitudes! We rather think the people would insist on some more pertinent and positive declaration. Now we object to plate the state of the state caching by example, and the like inapplicable platitudes! We rather think the people would insist on some more pertinent and positive declaration. Now we object to plank three that it evades the real issue, and asserts something not at all to the purpose. Nobody is contending that we should form "entangling athianos," "qui out own to stand on foreign ground," "impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force," nor any of the paraded bugbeass. What the men of this age do ask, is simply that our government shall manifest a consciousness that he who sets fire to the house adjoining ours in essence and effect sets fire to ours—that a conspiracy of kings to crush republicans elsewhere, because they are republicans, in truth a conspiracy against our liberties and national existence. And this is left uninscribed on plank three, as also on the corresponding plank of the other Baltimore platform, which was (if anything) rather more evasive and gassy than this. We shall stand on neither.

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

This is rather foggy, but quite true. If it means

This is rather foggy, but quite true. If it means to condemn flibustiering in Cuba, Mexico, or elsewhere, it is particularly good. To set forth the whole truth, however, it should have proceeded to say that; "Where the people make the laws." &c., "they should be careful not to have any laws which a just, humane, conscientious man would wish or be impelled to violate."

5. Government should be conducted on principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the ex-

o tovernment should be conducted on principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be derived from duties on imports, and not from direct taxes, and in laying such duties, sound pelley requires a just discrimination, and, when practicable, by specific duties, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

There is much important truth and a good deal of twaddle combined in No. 5. It is now too the deal of twaddle combined in No. 5. It is now too the deal of twaddle combined in No. 5. It is now too the deal of twaddle combined in No. 5. It is now too the deal of twaddle combined in No. 5. It is now too the deal of twaddle combined in No. 5. It is now too the deal of twaddle combined in No. 5.

There is much important truth and a good deal of twaddle combined in No. 5. It is very true that government should be conducted with economy, though with the strictest economy, we apprehend no government ever was or soon will be conducted in this world. It is quite true that the revenues of the federal government should be derived maisly from imposts, and not from direct taxes, true, also, that duties should be specific, so far as practicable; and that these should be so adjusted as to encourage and develope home industry. But how timidig, grassingly, is all this asserted? Suppose the government should be moderth noch a revenue—what gly, is all this asserted? Suppose the govern-ent should heppoforth need no revenue-what en? Would the duty of encouraging, developing, versitying our extinual relativy no longer oxist

Is this indeed so subordinate, accordary a matter that it may be held in subservience to any other function, necessity, or duty? We have not so learned political economy. We held protection of far greater importance than revenue—that the former, if either, should be the main consideration and the latter the incident—and that a wise, vigilant, paternal government could, by judicious protection, increase the wealth of the nation, and the general comfort of the people by more than three times the amount of its annual revenues. If so, why should protection be treated as incidental or subordinate to revenue?

6. The constitution vests in Congress the power to 6. The constitution rests in Congress the power to open and repair larbors, and it is expedient that Congress should exercise its power to remove obstructions from navigable rivers, wherever such improvements are necessary for the common defence and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

This is broad, strong, and unequivocal. It is the best of the series.

This is broad, strong, and unequivocal. It is the best of the series.

7. The federal and State governments are parts of one system, sifks necessary for the common prespecitly, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State, and of individual welfare.

Rather primer-like, but there is nothing bad in it.

it.

S. That the series of acts of the Thirty-first Congress, the act known as the Fugitive Slave law included are received and acquiesced in by the whig party of the United States as a settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and, so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency; and on the other, not impairing their present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the question thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the whig party, and the lategrity of the Union.

That the Compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave law, will stand for years on the statute book unaltered, we have no manner of doubt. Some of them are in their nature irrepealable; some are so proper and right in themselves that they would stand if to that end they required able; some are so proper and right in themselves that they would stand if to that end they required re-enacting every year. Having been an early and earnest believer that a compromise with regard to the new tersitories was necessary—having done what we could to promote that compromise—we have not the least objection to an assertion of its finality, except that we consider it superfluous, irritating, and mischievous. There is no probability that one of the Compromise measures, including even the Fugitive Slave law—most unwisely and perniciously foisted in among them—will be altered by Congress during the present generation. The slave States have twenty-eight votes in the Scuate, even without Delaware, and can at all times prevent any repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, by threatening to bolt from any party that favors it. There will be no need of menacing the dissolution of the Union—the law may be upheld a great deal cheaper than that.

threatening to bolt from any party that favors it. There will be no need of menacing the dissolution of the Union—the law may be upheld a great deal cheaper than that.

If, then, this plank had simply affirmed that the Compromise measures, one and all, would not and should not be altered, we should only have objected to it as entirely foreign to the distinctive principles and aims of the whig party—as idle, uscless, and mischievous.

But by "the question thus settled," the plank evidently means to cover all questions relative to slavery, and to denounce all discussion, criticism or remonstrance respecting the existence of slavery in this country, as perilous and wrong. All this is alike futile and preposterous—we defy it, execrate it, spit upon it. There is nothing in the federal constitution, nothing in our Union, which forbids the indignant exposure of any wrong, the reprehension of any iniquity, such as slavery generally is and perpetually tends to create. The enslavement of men and women, their complete subjugation as chattels to the will of others, is an offence against God and humanity, such as cannot fail to draw down retribution on the heads of all who willingly participate therein. The existence of slavery in this land of liberty and light is the darkest stain on our national character, and the great, appaling obstacle to the diffusion of freedom over the world by the blaze of our inspiring example. It must come to an end; and, while we of the free States have no power under the constitution to interfere legislatively with its existence in other States, yet the moral and social power that we all possess, not as citizens of the Union, but as men—which no constitution created, and none can rightfully take away—we are bound to use, as we are all other power, for the diminution of evil and the utmost diffusion of good. We say, then, in all kindness and deference to the opinions of the elder and wiser, that agitation respecting slavery and only cease with the existence of slavery, which is its impelling cau

on.
If the South really desire to limit and arrest agi

If the South really desire to limit and arrest agi-tation, it should discourage and inhibit the hunting of fugitives from slavery in free States. For this hunting does, it will, it must create agitation wherever it takes place, and there is no power in na-tional conventions or doctors of divinity to prevent it. We entreat Southern men to quadder the mator fairly, making our case their own. In some forthern village, where slavery is practically un known, and nearly every one is a worker, a colored man appears, settles, and commences basiness. He proves industrious and exemplary, becomes a church member, and in the course of five or six years, has a wife and children. He of five or six years, has a wife and children. He prospers, is respected, and becomes generally known Suddenly, two or three by no means preposessing strangers appear in the village, loiter around its grogshops for a few hours, and at length dart into this black fellow's workshop or dwelling, knock him down, gag and handenff him, and have him out of the village and on his way to slavery before his next neighbors can learn what is the cause of discurbance. Within an hearth whole will see the stranger of th next neighbors can learn what is the cause of disturbance. Within an hour the whole village is gathered around his shricking wife and children; but nothing can be done—the victim is beyond their reach. Perhaps, after a month or two, by taxing and harassing the whole village, taking the last quarter out of this servant-girl's purse and that apple woman's apron, the man is ransomed from slavery at a cost of \$2,000 or so, and restored to his family. But does that subdue the 'agitation? Can you hope to suppress it while such tragedies as we have hurriedly described are occurring from time to time in various places, and may occur almost any where?

We say, then, to the South, in earnest frankness We say, then, to the South, in earnest frankness, this Fugitive Slave law does create agitation throughout the free States—will create it—must create it, so long as it is upheld and enforced. You can build no platforms to prevent this, so long as slave-hunting in free communities is legalized. Then why not unite, if you deprecate anti-slavery contains in deviating the means of obstitute the Then why not unite, if you deprecate anti-slavery agitation, in devising some means of obtining the mischief, by removing the cause! We are willing to pay our fair proportion of the market value of your slaves who run away into free States—we hope most of our people would be also willing—but help you catch them we will not, cannot; and such is the feeling of (we think) mine-tenths of our North ern people. They are not all so frank as we are but there is not one American born in a free State to each square mile of their surface who would not feel that he had not done an intensely mean, dishonorable act if he had helped catch and bind a fuginorable act if he had helped catch and bind a fugitive from slavery. Many may be tempted to do it for money, as they will be tempted to do many things they know are base; but any hearty, chearful, general alacrity in sheying this fugitive Slave law, there is not in the free States, and never can be. Every one who dabbles in it for office or money's sake despises himself and hates his tempter for the deed. Then why not join in devising and emerting some commutation act which shall secure you the value of your fugitive slaves and obviate the agitation, alienation, and bitterness, which slave-hunting in free communities cannot fail to engender! Is ing in free communities cannot fail to engender ? I there anything unreasonable in the suggestion !

[From the Courier and Enquirer (Webster paper)

From the Courier and Engulrer (Webster paper). June 23:]

The Tribune bolts. In an article, yesterday, of three columns, it reprobates and repudiates the platform adopted by the Whig Convention at Baltimore. It overhauls the whole, plank by plank, and every part which it does not smear with its ridicule, it brands with its denunciation. It strives to break it down with sophisms, fallacies, quibbles, cavils, sneers, jibes, threats, imprecations, everything which malignity can prompt and ingenuity devise. It denies to the platform all validity whatever, and refuses to abide by it in any sense whitever. It knows, and, if we are to judge by its present spirit, it will hereafter know, no other relation to it than that of implacable enmity.

Now, this is not a matter to be passed over in stlence. The interests of the whig party, to which

that of implacable enmity.

Now, this is not a matter to be passed over in silence. The interests of the whig party, to which we claim to belong, demand a full explanation and a thorough understanding in regard to it. Confining our view to this city alone, the votes of at least five thousand members of our party depend upon the way in which this subject is now and hereafter shall be met. The Tribune does not speak and act in its own name and on its own responsibilities exclusively. It is, and has been for years, the recognized organ of a certain large section of the whig party North. Politically it may be supposed to represent in good degree their sentiment, spirit, and purpose. If it denounces the whig platform within three days of its passage, we may expect that within three weeks the same platform will be denounced by thousands of others. If this platform is neunced by thousands of others. If this plasform is to be thus reduced practically to a nullity, the sconer it is known the better, for those are days in which men wish to understand who they are voting

with, and what they are voting for.
It is gone of our present business to exfect the co-

proaches of the Tribune against the Baltimere resolutions. Such refutation would not be difficult; but we are debarred from it by the fact that the subject is no longer within the pale of legitimate whig controversy. The platform was expressly designed to be a settlement of whig dectrines; as such we have accepted it, and shall faithfully abide by it. The real question we make with the Tribune is not the essential merit or demerit of those resolutions, but their binding moral efficacy upon the party and upon overy recognized organ of the party.

What is the whig party? Is it a mere random rabble rout of "larger growth" boys, ready to dast in any direction for a fight, out of sheer love of animal excitement? Is it a tribe or a clan, united only by the tie, and inspired simply by the sentiment, of a common lineage? Is it a voluntary association, get up for the mere purpose of securing official honors and emoluments? We take it that the whig party is something essentially different from any such combinations. It is not, like the first, a thing of impulse; nor, like the second, a thing of accident; nor, like the third, a thing of mere mercenary interest. The whig party is an organization which is designed solely for the public good, and has its claims to support entirely in the patriotic spirit which animates it, and the wise measures which it makes its own. Principles are the very elements of its being; without them it is as dead and worthlessas the chaff swept before the whirdwind. But political principles do not admit of being east in an iron mould, own. Principles are the very elements of its boing; without them it is as dead and worthless as the chaft swept before the whirlwind. But political principles do not admit of being cast in an iron mould, and perpetuated in shape forever. To be at all efficacious they must be adapted to the everchanging vicinsitudes of public affairs. They have continually to be wrought into new forms, applied in new circumstances, and brought to bear upon new evils. By what influence is this adaptation to be effected? By no other, of course, than the distinctive and a diding spirit of the party. And that spirit—however unpleasant it may be to the Tribune to be reminded of it—is the spirit of conservatism. It is this, as opposed to the factious, disorganizing, and radical disposition of locofocoism, that gives the whig party its peculiar and essential worth. While the spirit of censervatism changes not, its mode of manifesting itself may change and must change. We have just seen it introduce two new principles into the platform of the party, which, in their present shape, never had an existence there before. We mean the resolution in favor of non-intervention in foreign quarrels, and that avowing the finality of the Compromise. The one of these was designed to conserve the foreign policy counselled and practised by Washington; and the other to shield from harm guaranties of the constitution, upon which depends he very existence of the Union. Both were called for by new energencies, and were in the highest degree practical in their application. Now, if a party has to stand upon principles alone, how are these principles to be presented in conformity with the waat of the times, so as to be recognized and rallied upon by the people? It can, of course, only through its representatives. Such organized action has just been had, and the declaration of principles, which the Tribune denounces and repels, has been adopted by a vote of nearly four-fifths of the party.

through its representatives. Such organization has just been had, and the declaration of principles, which the Tribina denounces and repels, has been adopted by a vote of nearly four-fiths of the party. Now, either that is not a whig platform, or the Tribina, in repudiating it, is not a whig newspaper. If whiggery consists, as we have said, in principles, there is, there can be no escape from this conclusion, for the principles of the two are absolutely incommatible.

We are not unmindful of the services which the Tribine has, in times past, done in the whig cause; but in all kindness, and with all sincerity, in order to rate its present services at their just worth, we appeal to it for an explanation. We put the question directly—What constitutes the Tribine a whig newspaper? If the question admits of an answer, let it be answered in good temper and plain terms—and thousands will be gratified. The distinctive pervading spirit of the whig party is conservative, the distinctive pervading spirit of the hard paint in the Tribine is radical and innovating. The three most important principles of the whig party, as just set forth—principles the most consequential in their origin, their scope, and their practical results—non-intervention, compromise finality, and non-agitation of slavery, it utterly discards. There is another party which has just made a platform of four great principles: namely, the Kossuth doctrine of intervention, the modification of the Compromise, the constant agitation of slavery, and another measure which the Tribine has more than once declared that it would consider paramount to all other political questions, the Maine Liquor law. Will the Tribine tell us clearly, frankly, and, if it can, courteously, why, if it is governed by reinciples and not be readed. incompatible.

We are not unmindful of the services which the Liquor law. Will the Private tell asciently, transity, and, if it can, courteously, why, if it is governed by principles, and not by interests, it, under these circumstances, supports Winfield Scott and William A. Graham, the nominees of the whig party, and withholds its support from John P. Hale and Cassius M. Clay, the nominees of the Liberty party? Will the Tribune also be so neighborly as to give us its aiming whether a garty prignile; is not increase.

opinion whether a party principle is not of more con-sequence than a party candidate? And if it is, whether a refusal in one quarter to sustain the amorphes of the Baltimore Whig Convention dos not, in every view of political morality and country, is strip a refusal in another quarter to sustain the nominations of the Baltimore Whig Convention? We reserve the ferther consideration of this mater till we get new data in the expected answers of

be Tritune.

We publish the subjoined communications and stracts, not because we adopt all their sentiments of largestions, but because we deem it desirable to know the worst, and be prepared for it. We have doe our best to avert bad results, and we are cerainly interested in knowing what the results at the city are. We neath with some anxiety intelligence of the temper with which the Baltimore notations of the temper with which the Baltimore notations. minations are received in the Southern States-meantime we trust our friends will keep calm, and abstain from all action tending to weaken or tarnish

TO THE EDITORS OF THE COURSER AND ENQUIRER: To the Editors of the Gourder and Enquirer—We have long since adopted, and tried to act, on your motto—'Principles, not men.'' Under that you recommend whigs to support Winfield Scott for President! Please advise us what kind of "principles" would be exhibited in abandoning Daniel Webster (who is the embediment of whig principles) by at least two-thirds of the party, and giving their support to one who is named to suit the policy of a very small portion of the whig party! We think Scott cannot possibly be cleated. Many whigs will vote for Pierce. Thousands will not vote at all for either Scott or Pierce. We therefore wish you to aid us in giving Webster a wide-spread nomination. It can do no harm, and will prevent the political transgression of voting for an opposition candifferent from the continue of voting for an opposition candidate, or not voting at all, but instead thereof, we can perform a duty we owe to the defender and supporter of our political creed, and show the twenty-one of the convention that we think their work well done.

M. Whiles of Every Mo. To THE EDITORS OF THE COUNTRY AND EXQUIRER:—

The Tridum of the working convention.

To the Editors of the Country and English:

The Tribing of this morning contains an article on the "platform" put forth by the Convention, and states that it is only the expression of the principles of a majority of the Convention, and that therefore it is not binding on the whole party—that those who differ from it may disregard it. If this be so in regard to the platform, I, for one, would like to know if it is not equally true in regard to the candidate! If we can repadiate the platform, can we not do the same with the candidate! As I feel at present. I should like to know some good excuss for not considering the action of the Convention binding. All honor to you, Messrs. Editors, for your noble support of the greatest statesman of the nine-teenth century. Perhaps you can yet suggest some mode whereby you can show that there are some whigs who appreciate him. Yours traly.

To the Editors of the Counter and English.—

Twenty of my personal wing friends go from this day forth for the amount of Place and sand your

To the Entrons of the Country and Engineer.

Twenty of my personal wing friends go from this day forth for the support of Places, and such you will find will be the case with thousands of athers, unless Damie! Webster is nominated by his friends, independent of the Convention. If he is nominated he will get a strong democratic vote beside his own party. Ask intelligent democrats if I am not right! Mr. Scatt's nomination was obtained, not only at the expense of frand and treason, but political dissipation. Urge upon the friends of Webster to next in Convention at a certain time, say it to August, and nominate him. It is more glorious of fail, if full we must, with such a man, thus he successful with any other. Webster on Punces.

[From the Express (Fillmore paper), June 22.]

To the Expres (Fillmore paper), June 25.]

To the Editors of the Art to do ?

To the Editors of the Art to do ?

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express —

I am a whig of the old school, a whig from the start, a working whig, a whig who never bolted or failed to vote, and, what is more, who never asked or wished for office, or even took part with a "elique." I am one of those who believe that the white party in its associated elements is simply as whig party, in its essential elements, is simply as indestructible as the practical sense and conser-vatism of the country. As thus identified, I have indestruction as the practical sense and conservation of the country. As thus identified, I have cheerfully given my time, money, and influence to the whig organization, to the detriment of my personal interests, but, as I hope, to the benefit of my country. On these grounds I beg to presume to offer my views on the nomination at Baltimore, through a whig journal, to my fellow business men the other marks.

in the whig party.

The elements and principles exist—but where is the party? For some years an organization has been growing up within the whig party, which, supporting the party! For some years an organization has been growing up within the whig party, which supporting specific whig measures, is yet utterly foreign in principle and character, and imbued with the most familical radicalism in all respects. After a struggle of years this faction has now reached the supreme control of the whig party, by the result of the great campaign and the five days battle we have just passed through. I confess I never expected this. I never expected to see the party for which I have labored with Webster, Clay, Fillmore, &c. &c., controlled by Seward, Weed, Greeley, Johnston, and the Syracuse and Christiana rioters; the men of abolition, anti-rent, and all manner of "isms"—but so it is. anti-reat, and all manner of "isma"—but so it is.
It is in vain to point practical men to the noble platform of principles, forced upon our new masters by that very remnant of conservatives who have nince been put down in the man contest. We know the men, and they are not the men we can trust to availag these principles. They stooped to ganguer,

and their object, troachery as to principles, does not challenge our increased confidence. The oligarchy which now controls the whig party is identified from first to last with nought but the bitterest opposition to overy distinctively conservative and national principle.

"Where am I to go?" I have no longer a party the property of the principle.

to every distinctively conservative and national principle.

"Where am I to go?" I have no longer a party to which I can claim affinity. My party is revolutionized; it has 'new lords and new laws,' such as I will cut off my hand sooner than sustain. Conservative whigs generally, and in the Southern States universally, it appears to me, must consider the party as in effect broken up. Southern men at least, although defeated, cannot surrender to the treacherous foe whose knife has so long sought their throats. It follows, and the election will show it, that the party will no longer have a show of national existence. In the North it may hang together under Seward & Co., in a decimated condition, until after November, when it will fall into acknowledged helplessness in every State, not excepting even Vermont.

Messrs, editors, into the causes of this state of things, it is bootless now to enter. The depths of infamy which certain Southern whigs have secoped out for themselves, I do not propose to explore. Let others hold up to imperishable contempt, the names of the Southern traitors who have slain the whig party and dishonored its noblest leaders. Suffice it for me, that as a conservative whig I am absolved from political service and leay during the existence of the incoming democratic dynasty, and until sound principles and sound leaders shall once more claim may support.

New York, June 22, 1852.

CAN GEN. SCOTT BE ELECTED?

TO THE EDITORS OF THE N. Y. EXPRESS:—

There is much dissatisfaction among the young Fillmore whigs of this city, and I may add, mortification, at finding General Scott preferred by the whig convention for the high office of Chief Magistrate of the Union, to the tried and faithful Millard Fillmore. Why, may I ask, has the recommendation of the illustrious Henry Clay been overlooked, and deliberately so, by the representatives of the great democratic whig party of this section of the Union? Have they shown much sagacity, or proved their affection for the man "who would rather be right than be

exhibited their fathed to fanatical influence, or their desire to honor Mr. Fillmore for his noble, patriotic, and glorious cenduct?

"Can they elect General Scott?"

The existing feeling among the experienced whigs of the city would seem to deny that there is a wing party—it is to all appearances "elegantly defunct." General Scott is, therefore, the choice of a clique, and not of the people. I say people, because it is my earnest conviction that Mr. Fillmore would have been the choice of the nation—of every reasonable man—in truth, the people.

I am free, as a young American, to assert my appreciation of the military qualifications of the Baltimore nominee; but cannot believe that he is the most available man of the Union party. In presenting your views of his political pepularity, you may, perhaps, lead me to hope that, in case of his election, he will bring around him other spirits than those of Botts, Seward, or Greeley. Bespectfully, New York, June 22d.

THE EFFECT OF THE NOMINATION.

New York, June 22d.

THE EFFECT OF THE NOMINATION.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE N. Y. EXPERSS:—

I have been, and am, a subscriber to your paper, and would suggest that we get up an indignation meeting, and nominate an independent ticket; for, eirs, as far as I can learn in my own neighborhood, the nomination of Scott is looked upon with as much credit to the whig party as though it had been Seward himself. What shall we do with such men, or I should say, such Judases? Do you or I suppose that any wise men in that convention expected that such a ticket as Scott could run with Pierce and King. No! The party is gone for the next four years, and I shall not vote for Scott, and the same words are in the mouth of hundreds of good staunch business men. If you wish to make any remark in your paper about what I have said, you can do so, for I feel that you agree with me that the party is sold cheap.

party is sold chenp.
[Editorial remarks of the Express.

[Editorial remarks of the Express.]
Truth will out, and it is impossible to suppress it;
the emotions which control the hearts of men will
have vent, and it is both futile and wicked to check
their utterance. Our correspondents speak a language which we have heard from hundreds and hundreds of influential and devoted whigs within the
past twenty-four hours, and which has been, also,
put before us in that time in a multitude of communications. We promose to reason with them, for innications. We propose to reason with them, for in-dependent men of the whig party are neither to be coaxed nor driven out of their convictions, while they are, as reasonable men, ready to be reasoned with.

We hear some one say that all this betrays a jealousy and enmity towards the whig candidate. Well, if it did, which we deny, it is right to be taught the truth even from the mouth of one's enemies, and they often give us better advice than our professed friends. Nobody that we know of feels any jealousy of regions as such har semantic in the last of the rest. of persons, as such, but remembering what the past has revealed, and smarting under the wrongs of the successful attempts made to get the ear and control the power of men in high places, it is natural that many should feel sensitive that like things may be attempted hereafter. But whether suspicions be just or not, it is idle to disguise the fact that they exist and there will confirm a love as there is just or not, it is idie to disguise the last that they exist, and they will continue so long as there is cause for their existence, and we trust no longer. From all the intrigues and cliques, near or remote, from all attempts to win private advantage, at the hazard of the public interests or the welfare of the whig party, we pray for General Scott a true deliverance. We render our support to him now upon principle, and as men who perseveringly advocated the noningation of another true. he nomination of another man. to ask, and do ask for ourselves and for thousands who agree with us, in return for that support, which we mean honestly to give, that the man we which we mean honestly to give, that the man we agree to use our best exertions to cleet, shall be free from all personal alliances, and not only pure, but above suspicion. If Gen. Scott shall do this, his election is fairly among the probabilities of the present, and will become a certainty in future. If he shall fail to do it, he will be the worst defeated man that eyer received a nomination for the Presidential office.

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, June 22, 1852.
The Whig Nomination—Indignation of the Webster Men-Their probable Reconciliation.

The whigs in this city have been indulging in one leady stream of profanity for the last twenty-four hours, like that famous army which of erst served in Flanders. The news of Scott's nomination arrived here about one o'clock yesterday, and a more woful set of fellows than the Webster whigs, never were exhibited, even on State street. Although fifty bulletings had been had, without giving a solitary increased vote to their favorite, they still clung to the idea that he would be selected at the last motary increased vote to their favorite, they still clung to the idea that he would be selected at the last moment—but that same last moment has never yet come. When the final vote arrived they could scarcely believe the telegraph, and ever since they have been ready to bite anything, from a crowbar to a tack nail. Will this indignation come to anything ! Will it bear finit! Such are the questions in which people are most interested in other States; for our thirteen votes are not without their value, little as Massachusetts is loved abrond. I do not think the wrath of the Websterites will amount to much, or that it will lose Scott a single electoral vote in New Logland—hot as that wrath is—and it is hot as the weather. You may mark my word, when I say that in less than six y days—perhaps I should say thirty days—the whigs here will all be as harmonious as A modens and Pillardoe were, when they had embraced and hated each other ever afterwards. The Scott men are ready to do anything to seeme the cooperation of the Webster men. They will give them the next nomination for Governor in this State, and also the Unified States Senator in the place of John Davis, whose term of service will ex-State, and also the United States Senator in the place of John Davis, whose term of service will expite on the 3d of March. They will give them everything they may desire in the way of members of Congress. Then there will be lots of good things in the shape of State spoils, should the condition be beaten, and heaps of promises of still better things under the general government. Is it likely that the Webster men will stand out against all these strong inducements to go in for the regular nomination! The idea is not to be tolerated for a momination? The idea is not to be tolerated for a moment, that they will remain sulien and vindictive under circumstances so favorable to their being won over to the support of their own ideas. I do not say that they are to be bought to do what is wrong; but as they are human, I suppose it is not nareasonable to assert that they can be bribed into voting and working for their own views being made triumphant, even if their leader has not been allowed to take the purty over the brow of the precipioe, at the bottom of which lies ruin and destruction. But will Mr. Webster himself go for Scott! To be sure he will. He cannot be more opposed to the noat the bottom of which lies ruin and destruction. But will Mr. Webster himself go for Scott! To be sure he will. He cannot be more opposed to the no-mination of Scott than he was to that of Taylor, and yet he went in for the latter, making some very able specches in support of it, and turning the scale in its havor in more than one. New England State. He held the votes of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Verment in his lands, at that time, and he has less power now than he had then. If he could not make up his mind to fight the whige then, is it likely that he will do so now, when he cannot keep a single Northers vote from Scott! The sien is untenable. He will go for the ticket. If he were to fight, he would do so almost after; for not a baker's dozen of his "tail" would follow him to the vars. His sam is at the verge of the horizon, and the politicians who have fed him with the promises of a nomination, in the hope of making something out of nim, would turn to the East the moment he should show signs of being in carnest, and transfer their worship to the rising sun. But the Scott whigs have but little disposition to trinceph over him. They would prefer treating bim well; and the tite above expressed, that the secretaryapin provenoraning & .v. will be at his disposal, is founded on expressions to that affect Lives many by those materior, Many and margorable of an

the handsome thing by him, and to let by gones be by gones. They propose, indeed, to send him back to the Senato, the scene of his former glories. Some of his more exasperated adherents declare that no such arrangement shall be made; but they'll be cook as ice long before the weather shall arrive at the same comfortable condition. Humanly spokking. Massachusetts is sure for Scott, without regard to the character of the platform on which he stands, there being no likelihood that a coalition electoral ticket will be formed here.

ALGOMA.

BOSTON, June 22, 1852. New England Clipper Shops - The Sovereign of the Seas.

The new clipper ship Sovereign of the Sous now lying in your port, is the largest merchant ship in the world, and is sharper in the ends than any ocean steamer. She is 215 feet long on the keel, 255 feet between perpendiculars on deek, and 295 from the knight-heads to the taffrail; extreme breadth of beam 44; feet, depth 23; feet, including 8 feet height between decks, and she registers 2, 121 tons. She has 20 inches dead rise at half floor, 12 inches swell, or rounding of sides, and 3 foot 10 inches sheer. Her frame is of seasoned white oak, and she is very heavily fastened, and is, without exception, the strongest and hest built ship over constructed in this vicinity. She is planked up flush to the covering, has a sea god for a figure-head, and her stern is round, formed from the line of her plank-shear. Although so large, such 1s the matchleas beauty of her proportions that, at five hundred yards distance, she does not appear to be more than a thousand tons. High as New York ranks for elipper ships, I do not think she has yet produced a ship that will sail as fast as the Sovereign of the Soas. Her enterprising owner and builder served his appenticeship in your yards, and comprehends the science of ship-building in all its details. Unable to obtain parties here who would enounge him to build a ship that would outsall the world affeat, he boldly embarked his all in this splendid vessel. Her equipment aloft is of the most substantial kind. Her lower maste and howspit are made principally of hard pine, botted together and hooned. In diameter the masts, commencing with the fore, are forty-one, forty-two, and thirty-six inches, and are in length eighty-nine, ninety-two, and seventy-eight feet, including sixteen, seventeen, and fifteen feet length of heads. The main topmast is twenty inches in diameter, and they other in proportion. Her lower yards are estingle spars, twenty-three and a half, twenty-four, and twenty inches in diameter, and eighty, ninety, and seventy feet square. She has the best of New York rigging, and was rigged by Mr. Wm. Dorriaa, of your city. She spreads about 12,000 yards of canvass to be blown away without damage to her spare. No ves ocean steamer. She is 245 feet long on the keel, 258 feet between perpendiculars on deck, and 268 from the knight-heads to the taffrail; extreme

bright.
Mr. McKay built her on his own account, and will Mr. McKay built her on his own account, and will load her at your port for San Francisco.

Every person in New York, who loves the bold and beautiful in maval architecture, ought to inspect her, for she is an honor, not only to the genius and skill which produced her, but to the country at large. In distant climes our countrymen can point to her with national exultation, and challenge a comparison from the proudest commercial navy in the world. In the course of a few voyages, with moderate luck, I do not entertain a doubt that she will prove herself to have been justly named the "Sovereign of the Seas."

Our New Haven Correspondence New Haven, Conn., June 22, 1852. The Legislature-Free Banking Law-Judicial Reform-The Abolition of the Death Penaity-Maine Law-The Democratic Nomination-Ge-

neral Scatt-The Prospects, &c.

After six long weeks of hard fighting, the Consectiont Legislature of 1852 is upon the point of adjournment. Taken by and large, up one side and down the other, it has probably been the least noted for its talent and real ability of any body of men for its tatent and real ability of any body of men that ever convened in the capacity of a logislative ascembly. There are, however, a few—and a very few, too—who, although not the possessors of ta-lents "angel bright," still have been good, practical legislators. The democratic party, when they ob-tained the full reins at the April election, at once set themselves about the task of reform. Governor Set more in his annual measure recommended. Sey mour, in his annual message, recommended a variety of reforms founded in justice, and actually meeded by the people of the State. The Legislature, in
obedience to his suggestions, have therefore been
nearly the whole session in the attempt to mould them
into a correct and proper form. The general banking law has been one of the most important of these.
Two or three previous attempts have been made to
pass it, but with no other effect than a humiliating
defeat; but this year, by dint of hard work, oaucussing, and party drilling, it passed by a very decisive vote. The bill in form is nearly like the New
York law, a few verbal amendments and slight altercisive vote. The bill in form is nearly like the New York law, a few verbal amendments and slight alter-ations being the only difference. As passed, it is probably in as unexceptionable form as was possible to present it in. There can be but one opinion aste the correctness of the principle, and the instances are rare, when a subject is correct in theory and not in wateline.

ot in practice.

A thorough reform in our judicial system was also A thorough reform in our judicial system was also strongly recommended by the Governor. The Judiciary Committee have spent a majority of their time in an investigation, but they probably found the task so difficult that their legislative laziness revolted at the idea of the labor it would take to make the alteration. In a word, our whole system of judicial management is all wrong. The speedy rendition of justice is the tast thing to be looked for

renditien of justice is the last thing to be looked for in Connecticut courts. Our system of pleadings is truly barbarous; in fact the whole civil and criminal code needs a thorough and extensive revision.

The abolition of the death penalty is another of the reforms which our Legislature have essayed to create. The bill, as passed in the Senate, provides that the convict shall in no case be executed until a year after sentence, and then not until the Legislature, by a special act, order his execution; he, in the meantime, to be at hard labor in State prison. The bill comes up in the House to-day, and will undoubtedly pass. The vote in the Senate was two to one in its favor, and that of the House will probably be equally decisive.

bubly be equally decisive.

The temperance Maine-acs made a silly and char-The temperance Maine acs made a silly and characteristic attempt to pass the Maine law, or something similar, but it was no go. After a fall and interesting discussion, the bill was rejected in the House, by a vote of 114 against 105. Its friends sent in a bushel and a half of petitions, containing about 40,000 names, but all of no avail. Had the House passed it, as it was at one time believed they would, the Senate would have rejected it by a strong vote; and if, in any contingency, it had passed both would, the Senate would have rejected it by a strong vote; and if, in any contingency, it had passed both houses, the Governor would have veteed it in half an hour. The recent judicial decision, adverse to one of its leading provisions, in the Maine courts, essentially kills the bill. Its friends are staggered. What effect it will have upon the Rhode Island and Massachusetts liquor dealers and temperance men, it is impossible to conjecture.

The nomination of Pierce and King by the Democratic National Convention is regarded here as a coap d'état, second only to that of Louis Napoleon. It appears to harmonize all sections, factions, and wings of the party—hunkers and barnburners—old fogtes and young—all, all in fact appear to have

wings of the party—hunkers and barnburners—old fogies and young—ail, all in fact appear to have caught the infection, and are working might and main to secure their election. By the way, Mr. Herald, when the opinion as to who might eventually be the nominee, in your daily of January last appeared, I cut it out and pinned it on the office door, with a heavy pencil mark drawn underneath!!! In the present excited state of political feeling it is hardly possible to say what his prospects are; it must be confessed, however, that they are now flattering.

The nomination of General Scott by the whigs comes like a wet blanket upon the party here. A

The nomination of General Scott by the whigs comes like a wet blanket upon the party here. A faint effort was made yesterday, on receipt of the news, to awaken a little enthusiasm, yet their disappointment was evident. Daniel Webster was emphatically the choice of New England, and many personaded themselves that he would eventually be nominated. The whigs hold a ratification meeting to-night. One hundred gans will be fired. A noted gentleman of the party told me, to-day, he feared they were "going to have their fun in advance." This was, perhaps, though, more the result of disappointment at the defeat of his favorite than a therough consideration of all the chances which cluster around the candidate. General Scott's chances for the Presidency have always been good. I also betelly, he will draw a larger vote than any man they could have nominated. His chances for the electoral votes of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio are certainly good, while Massachusetts, Maina, and Indiana will almost surely give him their votes. The democrats gave, however, the greatest blow his prospects when they nominated Pierce that possible. At all events the race will be a close an arimated one, and all will await with a view as an arimated one, and all will await with a view as an arimated one, and all will await with a view as an arimated one, and all will await with a view as an arimated one, and all will await with a view as a second of the contraction.